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A review of the tribe Pyralini Latreille (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Pyralinae) from Korea

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Abstract 21 species belonging to 14 genera of the tribe Pyralini, subfamily Pyralinae are recognized from Korea. Among them, three species, *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirp. & Yamanaka, *H. kawabei* Yamanaka, and *Bostra nanalis* (Wileman), are reported for the first time form Korea. Photographs of adults, illustrations of genitalia of both sexes, host plants, and flight period are provided.

Key words Lepidotera, Pyralidae, Pyralinae, Pyralini, new record, Korea.

Introduction

The subfamily Pyralinae belonging to the Pyralidae (Lepidoptera) comprises more than 900 species, which are mainly distributed in the tropical and Indo-Australian regions (Munroe & Solis, 1999). Many of them are notorious cosmopolitan pests of agricultural stored products, and forest, such as *Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus) (meal moth) and *Aglossa dimidiata* (Haworth) (tea tabby). The subfamily is distinguished from other subfamilies by the following morphological characters: ocelli present or absent; chaetosema present; maxillary palpus present; labial palpus porrect or ascending; proboscis well developed; forewing with R5 stalked with R_4 and R_3, hindwings $Sc+R_1$ approximately or anastomosing with Rs. The Pyralinae is divided into two tribes, Pyralini and Endotrichini. Two tribes are defined by the venation of the hindwing: in the Pyralini Rs is not anastomosed with $Sc+R_1$, whereas it is anastomosed with $Sc+R_1$ in Endotrichini. In Korea, two species, *Orybina regalis* (Leech) and *Tegulifera bicoloralis* (Leech), were initially reported by Leech (1889), and further four species were added in 1891. Subsequently, several species were added to the Korean fauna by the Japanese specialists, Okamoto (1924), Shibuya (1927, 1928), and Maruda (1929). A Korean specialist, Park (1976, 1983, 1993) added two more species. Recently Bae (2001) briefly reviewed the subfamily, covering 25 species.

In this article, the tribe Pyralini in Korea is reviewed, recognizing 21 species, among them, *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, *H. kawabei* Yamanaka, and *Bostra nanalis* (Willeman), which are recorded for the first time from Korea.

Abbreviations used are as follows: CIS–Center for Insect Systematics, Kangwon National University; FRI–Forest Research Institute, Seoul; NIAST–National Institute of Agricultural Sciences Technology, Suweon; UIB–Department of Biology, University of Incheon, Incheon. TS–Type species, TL–Type locality. HB–Hamgyeong-bugdo; HN–Hamgyeong-namdo; PN–Pyeongan-namdo; GW–Gangwon-do; GG–Gyeonggido; CB–Chungcheong-bugdo; CN–Chungcheong-namdo; GB–Gyeongsang-bugdo; GN–Gyeongsang-namdo; JB–

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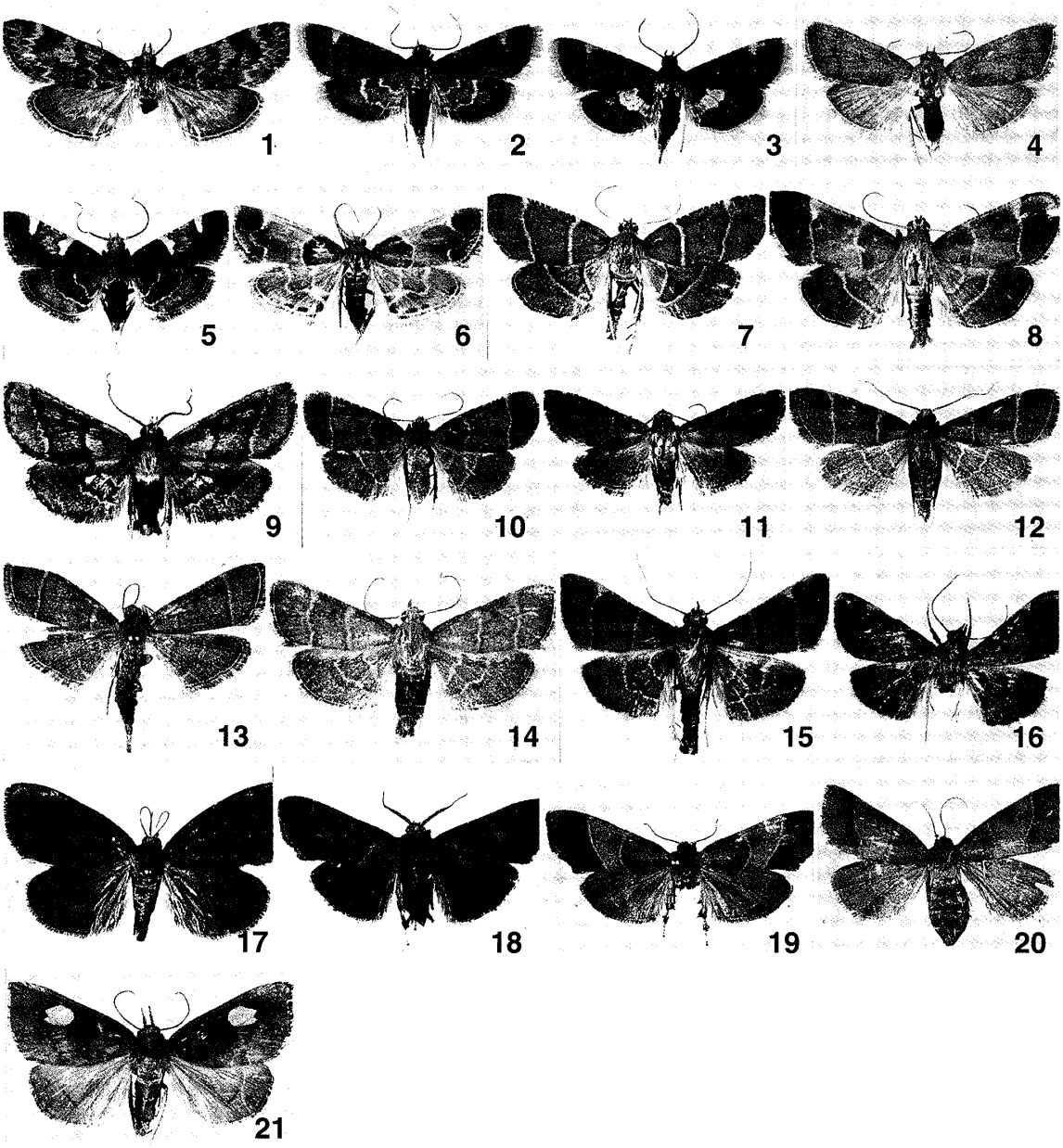
Jeonla-bugdo; JN–Jeonla-namdo; JJ–Jeju-do.

Subfamily **Pyralinae** Latreille



Figs 1–21. Adults. 1. *Aglossa dimidiata* (Haworth, 1811). 2. *Hypsopygia regina* (Butler, 1879). 3. *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, 1995. 4. *Hypsopygia kawabei* Yamanaka, 1965. 5. *Pyralis regalis* [Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775. 6. *Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). 7. *Stemmatophora albifimbrialis* (Hampson, 1906). 8. *Stemmatophora valida* (Butler, 1879). 9. *Tamraca torridalis* (Lederer, 1863). 10. *Tegulifera bicoloralis* (Leech, 1889). 11. *Bostra nanalis* (Wileman, 1911). 12. *Orthopygia glaucinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). 13. *Orthopygia nannodes* (Butler, 1879). 14. *Orthopygia placens* (Butler, 1879). 15–16. *Herculia pelasgalis* (Walker, 1859). 17. *Trebania flavifrontalis* (Leech, 1889). 18. *Sybrida approximans* (Leech, 1888). 19. *Datanoides fasciatus* Butler, 1878. 20. *Arippara indicator* Walker, 1864. 21. *Orybina regalis* (Leech, 1889).

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Tribe **Pyralini** Latreille

Genus ***Aglossa*** Latreille, 1796

Aglossa Latreille, 1796, *Précis Caractères génériques Insectes*: 145. TS: *Phalaena pinguinalis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Euclita Hübner, 1825, *Verz. bekannter Schmett.*: 347. TS: *Phalaena pinguinalis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Philotis Ragonot, 1891, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **60**: 24 (key), 81. TS: *Philotis radamalis* Ragonot, 1891.
Agriope Ragonot, 1894, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **63**: 163. TS: *Aglossa brabanti* Ragonat, 1884.

Aglossa dimidiata (Haworth, 1810) (Figs 1, 22, 42)

Crambus dimidiata Haworth, 1810, *Lepid. Br.*: 372. TL: India.
Aglossa achatina Butler, 1879, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **3**: 72. TL: Japan.
Pyralis circularis Motschulsky, 1860, *Études ent.* **9**: 73. TL: Japan.
Aglossa micalialis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **17**: 227. TL: China (Shanghai).
Aglossa dimidiata: Matsumura, 1905: 201; Nakayama & Okamoto, 1940: 215; Inoue, 1954: 194; Mutuura, 1957: 106; Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968: 50; Seok, 1970: 144; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 137; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 380, **2**: 246, pl. 45: 51; Park, 1983: 402, 887, pl. 27: 445a, b; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Kim & Shin, 1996: 30; Bae, 2001: 172, fig. 162.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 1, 22, 42.

Materials. 13 males and 2 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GB, GN, JJ), Japan, China, Myanmar, and India.

Host. Stored grain (Park, 1983).

Flight period. May to July.

Remarks. This species is one of the well-known pests for stored grain. It is well distinguished from other species by the following external characters: forewing narrow and long, ante- and postmedial lines serrate, seven dark fuscous spots distinct along termen of forewing.

Genus ***Hypsopygia*** Hübner, 1825

Hypsopygia Hübner, 1825, *Verz. bekannter Schmett.*: 348. TS: *Phalaena costalis* Fabricius, 1775.

Hypsopygia regina (Butler, 1879) (Figs 2, 23, 43)

Pyralis regina Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 452. TL: Japan.
Hypsopygia regina: Ragnot, 1891, *Trans. ent. Soc. Fr.* **60**: 41; Hampson, 1896, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **4**: 149; Hampson, 1896, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1896**: 507; Leech, 1901: 422; Matsumura, 1905: 201; Matsumura, 1925: 187; Shibuya, 1928, 21: 157, pl. 3, fig. 3; Marumo, 1939, *Nozi Kairyo Siryo* **142**: 10, pl. 1, fig. 2, pl. 3, fig. 10, pl. 4, fig. 9, pl. 6, fig. 4; Inoue, 1955: 149; Mutuura, 1957: 107, pl. 18, fig. 570; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168, fig. 20; Yamanaka, 1965: 68, pl. 10. figs 1, 1a, pl. 11, pl. 13, fig. 22; Wang, 1980: 94, pl. 2, fig. 72; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 381, **2**: 247, pl. 45, fig. 55; Park, 1983: 412, 891, pl. 28: 460a, b (part.); Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 176, fig. 166.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 2, 23, 43.

Materials. 24 males and 20 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GB, GN, JN), Japan, Myanmar, and India.

Flight period. June to August.

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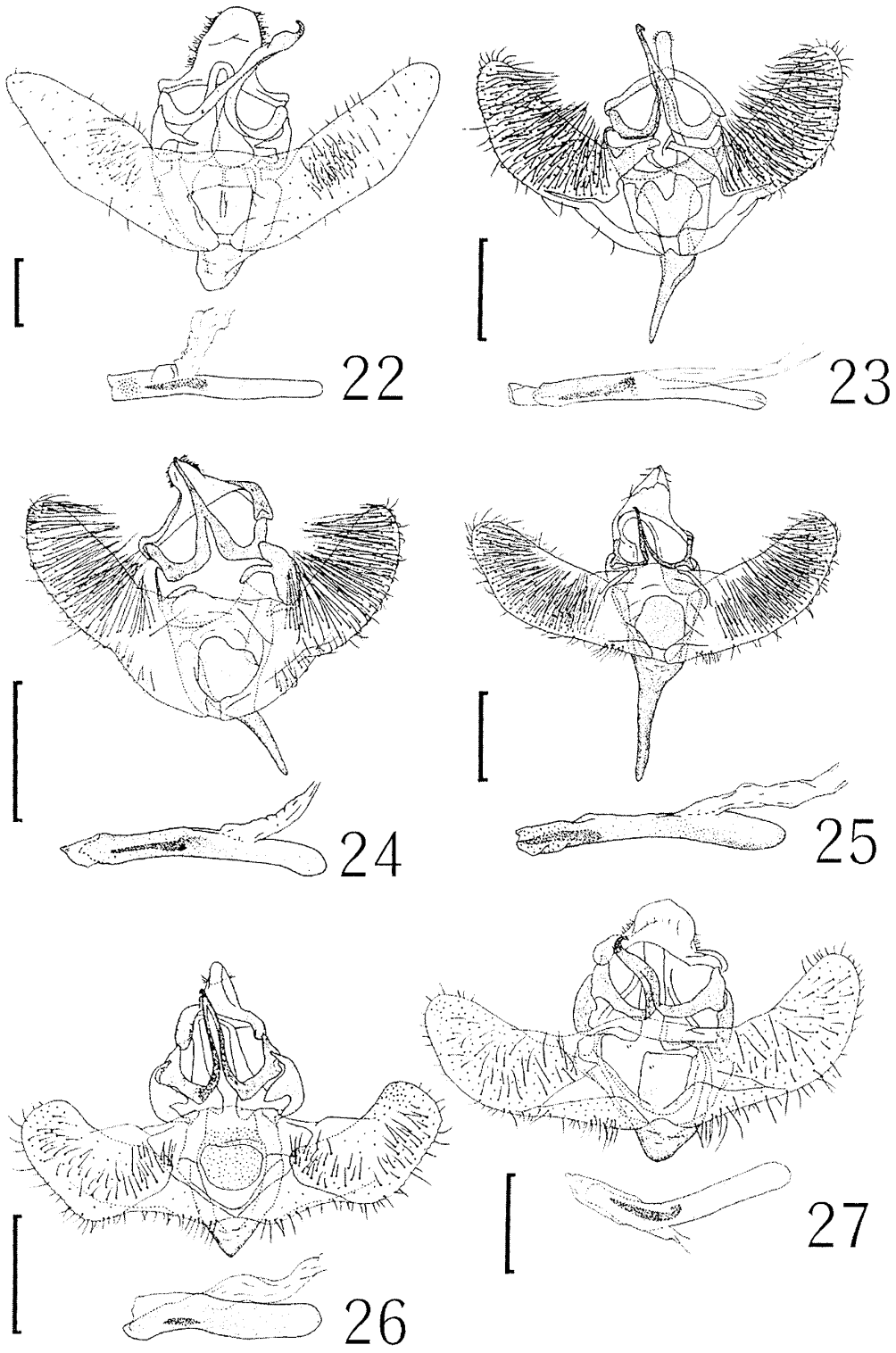

Figs 22–27. Male genitalia. 22. *Aglossa dimidiata* (Haworth, 1811). 23. *Hypsopygia regina* (Butler, 1879). 24. *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, 1995. 25. *Hypsopygia kawabe*i Yamanaka, 1965. 26. *Pyralis regalis* [Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775. 27. *Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Scales: 2 mm.

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Remarks. This is a common species in Korea. It is similar to *H. iwamotoi* in its superficial appearance, but separable from the latter by the following character: presence between ante- and postmedial lines of hindwing of a suffusion of red scales.

Hypsopygia iwamotoi Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, 1995 (Korean name: Norangtti-aegi-bidanmyeongnabang) (Figs 3, 24, 44)

Hypsopygia iwamotoi Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, 1995, *Tinea* **14**: 200–203, figs 1, 2, 4. TL: Russia.
Hypsopygia sp.: Bae, 2001: 177, fig. 167.

Adult. Wingspan 11–18 mm (Fig. 3). Head dark gray on frons; vertex with tuft mixed with dark fuscous. Labial palpus dark gray; basal segment reddish brown; apical segment ochreous terminally; median and apical segment ascending. Antenna 4/5 of length of forewing, pale purplish fuscous mixed with gray. Thorax pale reddish purple; patagium dark gray irrorated with dark fuscous; upper side of tegulae pale gray, lower side pale reddish purple. Abdomen dark gray, mixed with reddish purple. Forewing: ground color purplish red, lightly scattered with blackish scales; antemedial line narrow, pale yellow, rather indistinct, slightly sinuate; postmedial line also narrow, yellowish, arising from a yellow costal patch, and almost straight from costa to dorsum; costa with several minute, yellowish specks between ante- and postmedial line. Cilia bright yellow. Hindwing: ground color of upper side concolorous with forewing; ante- and postmedial lines narrow, yellowish. Cilia as in forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Uncus rather short, stumpy, with short hairs dorsally; gnathos weakly sclerotized, slender central projection well developed, pointed at top, slightly hooked distally; valva rather long, simple, a little pilose; saccus rather narrow, long, tapered; juxta nearly circular, slightly swollen, a weakly sclerotized plate. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, rather long, about 1.3 times as long as valva; cornutus sclerotized, rather long and straight, thorn-shaped; ductus ejaculatorius arising from near middle.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Apophysis posterioris and anterioris slender, long; ostium bursae long, slender, with sclerotized incomplete ring; ductus bursae long, weakly sclerotized; ductus seminalis originating near top of ductus bursae; corpus bursae ovate; signum sclerotized, ellipsoidal, with sclerotized thorns.

Material examined. [GW] Jinburyeong: 1 ♀, 7. VII. 1998 (Bae *et al.*)—coll. UIB. [GG] Mt Kwangduk: 1 ♂, 20. VII. 1996 (Bae *et al.*); Mt Soyo: 2 ♀, 5. VIII. 1996 (Bae *et al.*). [GB] Mt Sokri: 1 ♀, 17. VII. 1998 (Paek, Ahn, Kim); Mt Sobaek: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 17. VII. 1998 (Bae, Lee & Song)—coll. UIB. [GN] Mt Jiri: 3 ♂, 14. VII. 1976 (K.T. Park), 1 ♂, 14. VII. 1976 (J.S. Hyun), 3 ♀, 14. VII. 1976 (Y.Y. Ha), 3 ♀, 16. VII. 1976 (K.T. Park), 1 ♀, 17. VII. 1976 (Y.Y. Ha)—coll. NIAST. [JN] Mt Baekun: 3 ♂ 12 ♀, 19. VII. 1998 (Bae *et al.*)—coll. UIB.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GB, GN, JN) and USSR (Far East).

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. This species is reported for the first time from Korea, where it has been confused with *H. regina*. Park (1983*a*) illustrated two moths under the name of *H. regina* from Korea, but one of them (fig. 460a) seems to be this species. External characters of this species resemble those of *H. regina*, but it is distinguished by the following characters: upper side of hindwing concolorous with forewing, with a remarkable medial yellow band; uncus wider than that of *H. regina*.

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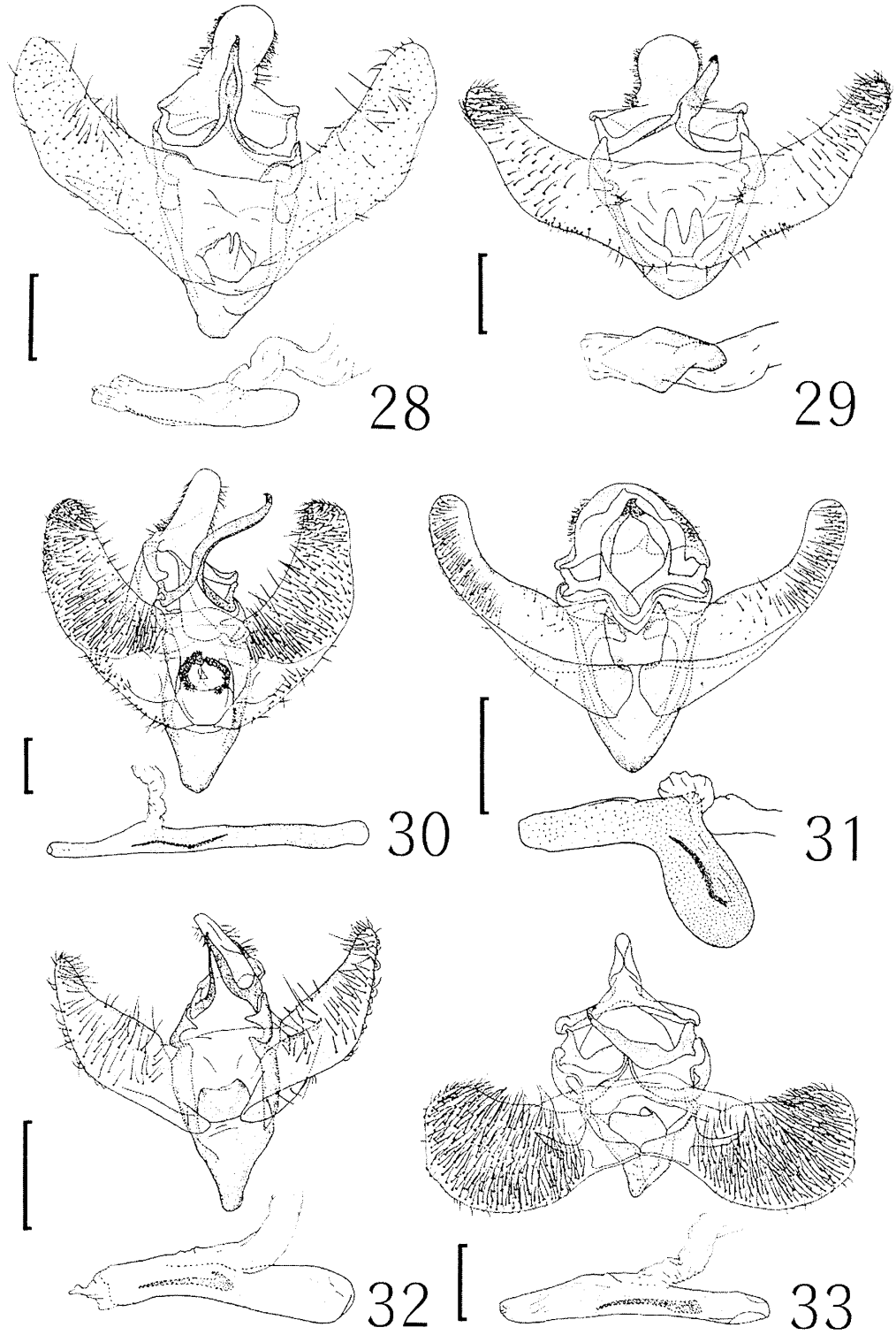

Figs 28–33. Male genitalia. 28. *Stemmatophora albifimbrialis* (Hampson, 1906). 29. *Stemmatophora valida* (Butler, 1879). 30. *Tamraca torridalis* (Lederer, 1863). 31. *Tegulifera bicoloralis* (Leech, 1889). 32. *Bostra nanalis* (Wileman, 1911). 33. *Orthopygia glaucinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Scales: 2 mm.

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Hypsopygia kawabei Yamanaka, 1965 (Korean name: Hwoisaek-aegibidanmyeongnabang) (Figs 4, 25, 45)

Hypsopygia kawabei Yamanaka, 1965, *Tinea* **7**: 68, pl. 10: 2. TL: Japan.

Adult. Wingspan 16–20 mm (Fig. 4). Head yellowish brown, irrorated with dark fuscous on frons; vertex yellowish brown. Labial palpus yellowish brown, outer surface of median segment irrorated with dark fuscous; median and apical segments ascending. Antenna 3/4 length of forewing, yellowish ash-gray, annulated with dark fuscous; scape yellowish brown. Thorax yellowish brown, mixed with fuscous; patagium and tegulae yellowish brown, irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen yellowish brown, mixed with fuscous. Forewing yellowish ash-gray mixed with fuscous scales, costa narrowly edged and speckled with fuscous and yellow; antemedial line entirely absent; postmedial line fuscous, parallel with termen. Hindwing pale bright gray; ante- and postmedial lines faint.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Uncus stumpy, with few hairs dorsally; gnathos weakly sclerotized, slender; central projection rather short, pointed at top, slightly hooked distally; valva rather long, pilose; saccus long, tapered; juxta stumpy, slightly swollen, a weakly sclerotized plate. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, rather long, about 1.4 times as long as valva; cornutus sclerotized, thorn-shaped; ductus ejaculatorius arising from basal 1/3.

Female genitalia (Fig. 45). Apophysis posterioris rather long, about 1.4 times as long as apophysis anterioris. Ostium bursae funnel-shaped, with sclerotized ring; ductus bursae slender long, with strongly sclerotized strap, connected with basal area of signum; ductus seminalis originating near middle of ductus bursae; corpus bursae ovate; signum three prominent thorns, the terminal one largest.

Material examined. [GW] Mt Dukga: 1 ♀, 24. VII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae & N.H. Ahn); Mt Balgyo: 1 ♂, 7. VII. 1998 (Paek, Lee, Kim & Song); Mt Jembong: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 24. VII, 5. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae & N.H. Ahn)—coll. UIB. Gwangleung: 1 ♀, 10. VI, 1998 (B.K. Byun &, Y.S. Park), 1 ♀ , 29. VI, 1998 (B.K. Byun), 13. VII. 1998 (B.K. Byun)—coll. FRI. Chuncheon: 1 ♂, 1. V. 1989 (K.T. Park)—coll. NIAST. [GG] Mt Gwangdeok: 1 ♀, 19. VIII. 1997 (M.K. Paek & U.Y. Jang); Mt Hwaak: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 19. VII, 25. VII. 1998 (Paek, Lee, Ahn & Kim); Mt Yongmun: 1 ♀, 11. VIII. 1998 (Lee, Ahn & Kim)—coll. UIB. Mt Cheonggae: 5 ♀, 16. VII. 1998 (D.S. Gu)—coll. NIAST. [GB] Mt Sokri: 2 ♀, 17. VII. 1998 (Paek, Ahn & Kim)—coll. UIB. [GN] Mt Jiri: 2 ♀, 5–6. VI, 29. VII. 1997 (M.J. Han & D.S. Gu); Is. Geoje: 1 ♀, 4–5. VI. 1997 (D.S. Gu)—coll. NIAST. [JB] Mt Mireuk: 1 ♀, 23. VIII. 1997 (B.W. Lee & N.H. Ahn)—coll. UIB. Mt Palgong, Gunwi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 27. VII. 1998 (D.S. Gu)—coll. NIAST. [JN] Mt Baekun: 1 ♀, 19. VII. 1998 (Bae *et al.*)—coll. UIB. Mt Baekun: 1 ♀, 21. VIII. 1991 (S.B. Ahn)—coll. NIAST.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GB, GN, JB, JN) and Japan.

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. This species is reported for the first time from Korea. It has been known as an endemic species in Japan, but it was found throughout the country during this study. It is easily distinguished from the other species by the following characters: adult small in size (wingspan 11–18 mm); ground color ash-gray; antemedial line faint; signum three prominent thorns.

Genus ***Pyralis*** Linnaeus, 1758

Pyralis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (Edn 10) **1**: 533. TS: *Phalaena farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Aletes Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature*: 129.

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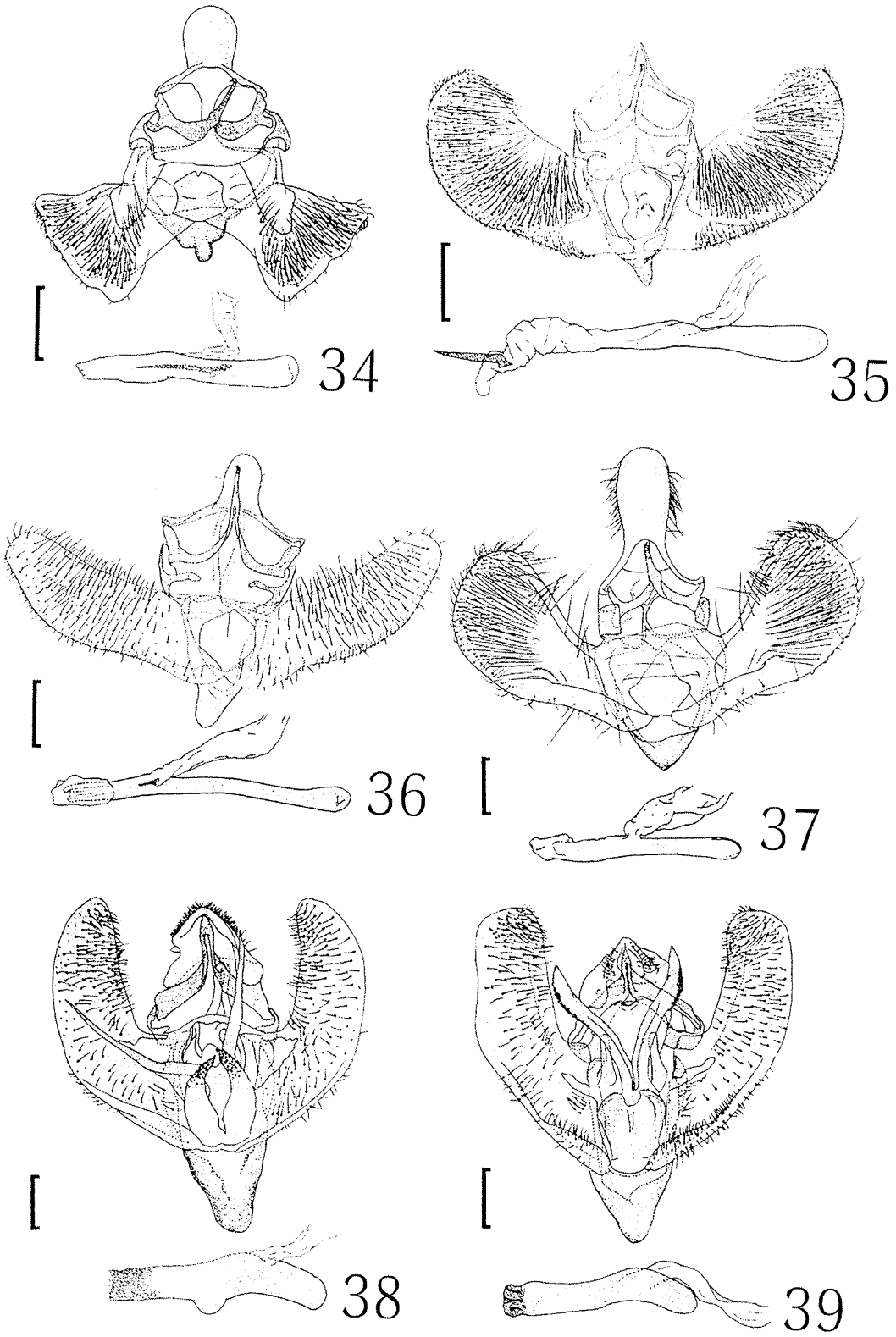

Figs 34–39. Male genitalia. 34. *Orthopygia nannodes* (Butler, 1879). 35. *Orthopygia placens* (Butler, 1879). 36. *Herculia pelasgalis* (Walker, 1859). 37. *Trebania flavifrontalis* (Leech, 1889). 38. *Sybrida approximans* (Leech, 1888). 39. *Datanoides fasciatus* Butler, 1878. Scales: 2 mm.

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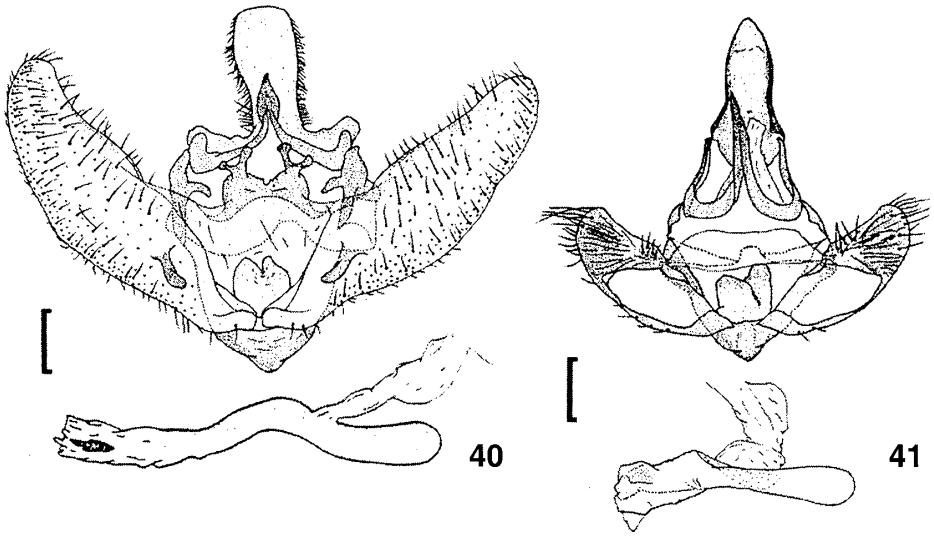

Figs 40–41. Male genitalia. 40. *Arippara indicator* Walker, 1864. 41. *Orybina regalis* (Leech, 1889). Scales: 2 mm.

Spyrella Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature*: 129.
Ceropsina Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature*: 129.
Asopia Treitschke, 1828, *Schmett. Eur.* **6** (2): 316. TS: *Phalaena farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Sacatia Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **27**: 123. TS: *Sacatia laudatella* Walker, 1863.
Therapne Ragnot, 1890, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **10** (Bull.): xciii. TS: *Stemmatophora obsoletalis* Mann, 1864.
Eutrichodes Warren, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7**: 498. TS: *Pyralis ravolalis* Walker, 1859.

Pyralis regalis [Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775 (Figs 5, 26, 46)

Pyralis regalis [Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend*: 124; Matsumura, 1905: 202; Inoue, 1955: 150; Mutuura, 1957: 108; Inoue, 1959: 242, pl. 168: 23; Yamanaka, 1965: 70; Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968: 50; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 140; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 381, **2**: 242, pl. 46: 4; Park, 1983: 404, 887, pl. 28: 447; Park & Ju, 1990: 392: Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Kim, 1999: 21; Bae, 2001: 183, fig. 172. TL: Austria.
Pyralis pulchellalis Milliere, 1873, *Cat. Lep. Alpes-Marit.*: 221. TL: Africa (Congo).
Pyralis princeps Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **7**: 91. TL: India (Dharmsala).

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 5, 26, 46.

Materials. 83 males and 87 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, CB, CN, GB, GN, JB, JN, JJ), Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia (Siberia), Myanmar, India, and Central & Southern Europe.

Host. A comb of wasps in Japan (Inoue, 1982).

Flight period. June to September.

Remarks. This species is common in Korea and can be distinguished from other species by the forewing marking and long corpus bursae.

Pyralis farinalis (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figs 6, 27, 47)

Phalaena farinalis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (Ed. 10): 533. TL: Sweden (Tunisia).
Pyralis farinalis: Butler, 1879, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **3**: 70; Matsumura,

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1905: 202; Okamoto, 1924: 148; Inoue, 1954: 150; Mutuura, 1957: 108; Inoue, 1959: 242, pl. 168: 21; Yamanaka, 1965: 69; Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968: 50: Seok, 1970: 147; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 140; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 381, **2**: 247, Pl. 46: 1; Park, 1983: 403, 887, pl. 28: 446a, b; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Park, 1993: 154; Kim, 1999: 21; Bae, 2001: 183, fig. 172.

Pyralis fraterna Butler, 1879, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **3**: 70. TL: Japan.

Pyralis meridionalis Schmidt, 1934, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **14**: 543. TL: Gt. Atlas.

Pyralis orientalis Amsel, 1961, *Ark. Zool.* (N. S.) **13**: 401. TL: Persia.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 6, 27, 47.

Materials. 12 males and 4 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GG, GB, GN, JJ), Japan, China, Taiwan, Ethiopian region, Afghanistan, Nearctic & Neotropical region, Australia, and New Zealand.

Host. Stored grain (Park, 1983; Inoue, 1982).

Flight period. May to August.

Remarks. This species is cosmopolitan, and is a serious pest of stored grain and grain products. Its common name is meal moth. It probably has one or two generations yearly and overwinters in the larval stage. This species is often collected near or in houses.

Genus ***Stemmatophora*** Guenée, 1854

Stemmatophora Guenée, 1854, *in* Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Spec. gén. Lépid.) **8**: 129. TS: *Asopia combustalis* Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1842.

Maradana Moore, 1884 (not "1884–7"), *Lepid. Ceylon* **3**: 27. TS: *Maradana rivulata* Moore, 1884.

Koremalepis Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **8**: 34, 129. TS: *Koremalepis scopula* Hampson, 1891.

Stemmatophora albifimbrialis (Hampson, 1906) (Figs 7, 28, 48)

Herculia albifimbrialis Hampson, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17**: 264. TL: China.

Stemmatophora albifimbrialis: Inoue, 1985, *Akitu* (N. S.) **72**: 4; Bae, 2001: 189, fig. 176.

Stemmatophora tsushimensis Inoue, 1982, **1**: 382, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 9; Park, 1993: 154. TL: Japan.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia as Figs 7, 28, 48.

Materials. 23 males and 21 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GB, GN, JN), Japan, China, and Taiwan.

Flight period. April to August.

Remarks. This species was recorded by Park (1993) from the collection of North Korean materials preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum. It is similar to *S. valida*, but can be distinguished by the following: forewing ground color yellowish brown; postmedial line pale yellow; valva wider than that of *S. valida*; corpus bursae long.

Stemmatophora valida (Butler, 1879) (Figs 8, 29, 49)

Pyralis valida Butler, 1879. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 451. TL: Japan.

Stemmatophora valida: Matsumura, 1905: 202; Inoue, 1955: 150; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 25; Park, 1976: 17; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 382, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 8; Park, 1983: 410, 890, pl. 28: 456; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 190, fig. 177.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 8, 29, 49.

Materials. 14 males and 9 females examined in this study.

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Distribution. Korea (GG, GN, JN, JJ), Japan, China, and N.W. Himalaya.

Flight period. June to August.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Tugulifera bicoloralis* in pattern and wing coloration, but it is distinguished from the latter by the following characters: larger wingspan (17–23 mm); forewing postmedial line arising from a small pale yellow speck on costa; ground color pale grayish brown; basal line black; male genitalia with short saccus; cornutus absent; in female narrow ostium bursae with sclerotized ring.

Genus ***Tamraca*** Moore, 1888

Tamraca Moore, 1888, *Lepid. Ceylon* **3**: 554. TS: *Asopia torridalis* Lederer, 1863.

Tamraca torridalis (Lederer, 1863) (Figs 9, 30, 50)

Asopia torridalis Lederer, 1863, *Wien. ent. Monatschr.* **7**: 342. TL: Sri Lanka.
Tamraca torridalis: Matsumura, 1905: 202; Inoue, 1954: 151; Mutuura, 1957: 108; Lee & Park, 1958: 6; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 26; Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968: 50; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 382, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 10; Park, 1983: 411, 891, pl. 28: 458; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Bae, 2001: 191, fig. 178. TL: Sri Lanka.
Vanina incerta Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **33**: 829. TL: India.
Coenodomus brunneus Suzuki, 1915, after Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu (1992).

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 9, 30, 50.

Materials. 15 males and 18 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GG, GB, GN, JB, JN, JJ), Japan, China, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Java.

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. This species seems to be common in Korea, and is easily distinguished from other species by the following characters: forewing with serrated postmedial line; juxta cylindrical, with small thorn-shaped top; male genitalia with zigzag-shaped cornutus; female genitalia with rather small corpus bursae without signum.

Genus ***Tegulifera*** Saalmüller, 1880

Tegulifera Saalmüller, 1880, *Ber. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* 1879–1880: 305. TS: *Tergulifera rubicundalis* Saalmüller, 1880.
Fujimacia Marumo, 1939, *Nozi Kairyo Siryo* **142**: 20. TS: *Endotricha bicoloralis* Leech, 1889: 65.

Tegulifera bicoloralis (Leech, 1889) (Figs 10, 31, 51)

Endotricha bicoloralis Leech, 1889, *Entomomogist* **22**: 65, pl. 4: 17. TL: Korea.
Tegulifera bicoloralis: Inoue, 1982, **1**: 382, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 11; Park, 1983: 411, 890, pl. 28: 457; Park & Ju, 1990: 392; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 89; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 193, fig. 179.
Stemmatophora bicoloralis: Matsumura, 1905: 202.
Fujimacia bicoloralis: Marumo, 1939, *Nozi Kairyo Siryo* **142**: 20; Inoue, 1954: 151; Mutuura, 1957: 108; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 27; Zool. Soc. Kor. 1968: 50.
Pyralis dulciculalis Swinhoe, 1889, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1889**: 418. TL: India.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 10, 31, 51.

Materials. 18 males and 18 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, GN, JB, JN), Japan, Taiwan, China, and India.

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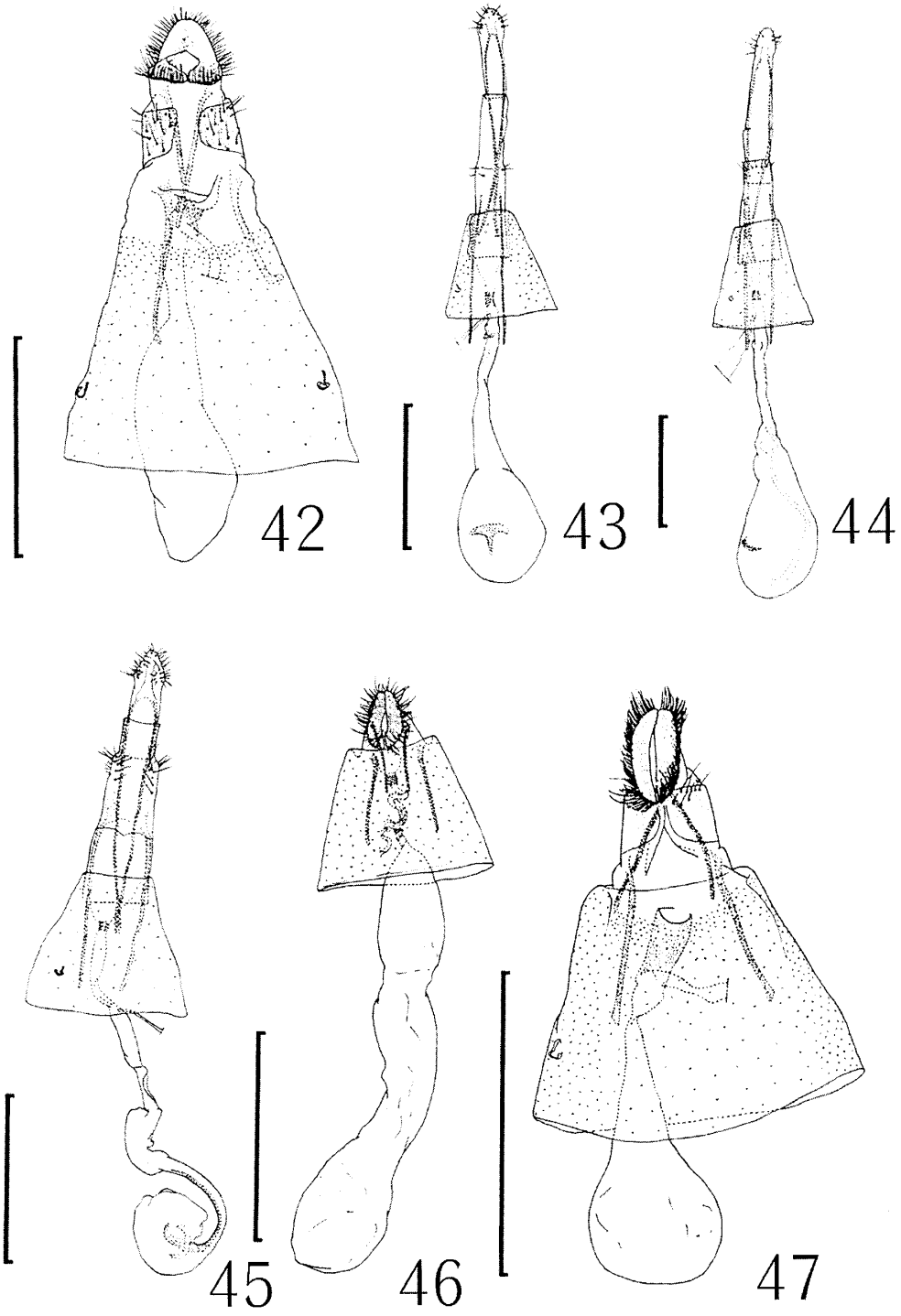

Figs 42–47. Female genitalia. 42. *Aglossa dimidiata* (Haworth, 1811). 43. *Hypsopygia regina* (Butler, 1879). 44. *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, 1995. 45. *Hypsopygia kawabei* Yamanaka, 1965. 46. *Pyralis regalis* [Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775. 47. *Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Scales: 0.5 mm.

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. This species is superficially similar to *Stemmatophora valida*, but is distinguished from the latter by the following characters: adult small in size (wingspan 15–

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18mm); ground color of forewing dark red; male genitalia with swollen sacculus at base, saccus rather large, aedeagus strongly curved, cornutus present; in female signum absent.

Genus ***Bostra*** Walker, 1863

Bostra Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **27**: 123. TS: *Bosra illusella* Walker, 1863.

Bostra nanalis (Wileman, 1911) (Korean name: Bora-bidanmyeongnabang) (Figs 11, 32, 52)

Pyralis nanalis Wileman, 1911, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1911**: 369. TL: Japan.
Bostra nanalis: Inoue, 1982, *1*: 382, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 12.
Endotricha ruficosta Wileman & South, 1917, *Entomologist* **50**: 175. TL: Taiwan.

Adult. Wingspan 9–11 mm (Fig. 11). Head reddish purple, with yellowish brown laterally; vertex irrorated with pale yellowish brown. Labial palpus reddish purple, mixed with dark gray; apical segment dark gray, ochreous terminally; median and apical segment ascending. Antenna 1/2 length of forewing, reddish purple, mixed with pale yellowish brown. Thorax dorsally pale reddish purple, ventrally ochreous; patagium and tegulae reddish purple; posterior crest ochreous, irrorated with pale reddish purple. Abdomen reddish purple, mixed with pale yellowish brown. Forewing narrow; ground color reddish purple; costa finely edged with black and marked with whitish, and with a black spot on cell; antemedial line pale blackish brown, faint; postmedial line blackish outwardly, angled below costa. Hindwing reddish purple; ante- and postmedial lines rather distinct, curved and sinuous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus long, tongue-shaped, with few hairs dorsally; gnathos weakly sclerotized, slender; central projection well developed, tip pointed, slightly hooked distally; valva simple, narrower apically, slightly pilose; saccus rather narrow, slightly swollen; juxta stumpy, weakly sclerotized. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, rather long, about same length as valva; cornutus sclerotized, rather long, thorn-shaped; ductus ejaculatorius arising from near middle.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Apophysis posterioris slender, very short, about 0.4 times as long as apophysis anterioris. Ostium bursae bowl-shaped, with sclerotized incomplete ring; ductus bursae weakly sclerotized, long, slightly spiraled from 1/2; ductus seminalis originating near top of ductus bursae; corpus bursae ovate; signum sclerotized, romboid, with three minute thorn-shaped projections.

Material examined. [JB] Mt Jangan: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 21. VII. 1998 (Bae et al.)—coll. UIB. [GB] Kyeonju: 1 ♀, 5. VIII. 1998 (S.K. Lee)—coll. UIB. [JN] Naju: 1 ♂, 15. VII. 1998 (S.H. Kim)—coll. FRI.

Distribution. Korea (GB, JB, JN), Japan, and Taiwan.

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. The genus *Bostra* Walker and this species are recorded for the first time from Korea. This species is easily distinguished from the other species by the following characters: adult small in size (wingspan 9–11 mm); ground color reddish purple; valva simple and tapered; ductus bursae slightly spiraled.

Genus ***Orthopygia*** Ragonot, 1891

Orthopygia Ragonot, 1891, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **10** (Bull.): xciii. TS: *Phalaena glaucinalis* Linnaeus, 1758.

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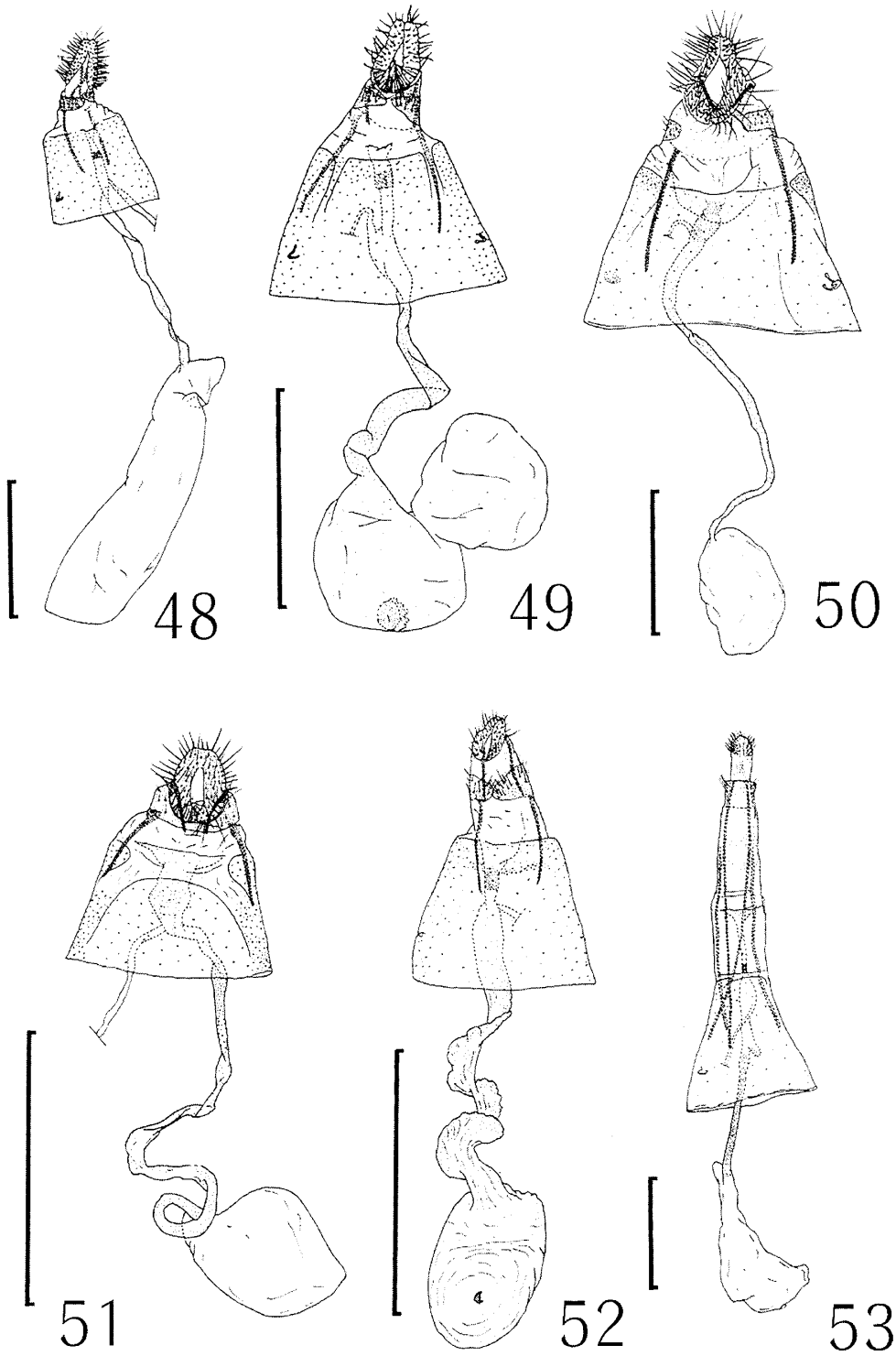

Figs 48–53. Female genitalia. 48. *Stemmatophora albifimbrialis* (Hampson, 1906). 49. *Stemmatophora valida* (Butler, 1879). 50. *Tamraca torridalis* (Lederer, 1863). 51. *Tegulifera bicoloralis* (Leech, 1889). 52. *Bostra nanalis* (Wileman, 1911). 53. *Orthopygia glaucinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Scales: 0.5 mm.

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Orthopygia glaucinalis (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figs 12, 33, 53)

Pyralis glaucinalis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. Ed.* **10**: 533. TL: Europe.
Orthopygia glaucinalis: Yamanaka, 1965: 71; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 383, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 10; Park, 1983: 407, 889, pl. 28: 452; Park & Ju, 1990: 392; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 177. fig. 168.
Herculia glaucinalis: Matsumura, 1905: 202; Zool. Soc. Kor. 1968, 2: 50; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot. 1972: 138; Kim & Shin, 1996: 30.
Hercullia glaucinalis: Okamoto, 1924: 149; Inoue, 1955: 151; Mutuura, 1957: 108; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 29; Seok, 1970: 145.
Pyralis nitidalis Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* **3** (2): 228. TL: Europe.
Pyralis yokohamae Butler. 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 452. TL: Japan.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 12, 33, 53.

Materials. 69 males and 104 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, CB, GB, GN, JB, JN, JJ), Japan, China, and Europe.

Flight period. May to September.

Remarks. This species seems to be a common and widely distributed in Korea. It is very similar to *O. nannodes* superficially, but it is distinguished from the latter by the almost straight postmedial line and very short valva.

Orthopygia nannodes (Butler, 1879) (Figs 13, 34, 54)

Pyralis nannodes Butler, 1879, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **3**: 71. TL: Japan.
Orthopygia nannodes: Yamanaka, 1965: 71; Park, 1976: 17; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 383, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 16; Park, 1983: 408, 890, pl. 28: 453; Park & Kim 1976: 80; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 90; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 180, fig. 169.
Herculia nannodes: Matsumura, 1905: 203; Inoue, 1955: 152; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 31.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 13, 34, 54.

Materials. 2 males and 4 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HB, GG, GB, JB, JN) and Japan.

Flight period. June to September.

Remarks. This species is similar to *O. glaucinalis* superficially, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: ante- and postmedial lines of forewing pale dull yellowish, with blackish fuscous; cilia brown; uncus tongue-shaped; valva extremely short; corpus bursae spherical; signum present.

Orthopygia placens (Butler 1879) (Figs 14, 35, 55)

Rhodaria placens Butler, 1879, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **3**: 72. TL: Japan.
Orthopygia placens: Yamanaka, 1965: 71; Park, 1983: 407, 889, pl. 28: 451; Park & Ju, 1990: 392; Park, 1993: 151; Kim, 1999: 21; Bae, 2001: 181, fig. 170.
Herculia placens: Matsumura, 1905: 203; Shibuya, 1927: 96; Inoue, 1955: 152; Mutuura, 1957: 109; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 32; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 383, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 18.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 14, 35, 55.

Materials. 16 males and 27 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HB, GW, GG, CN, GB, GN, JB, JN, JJ), Japan, and China.

Flight period. July to August.

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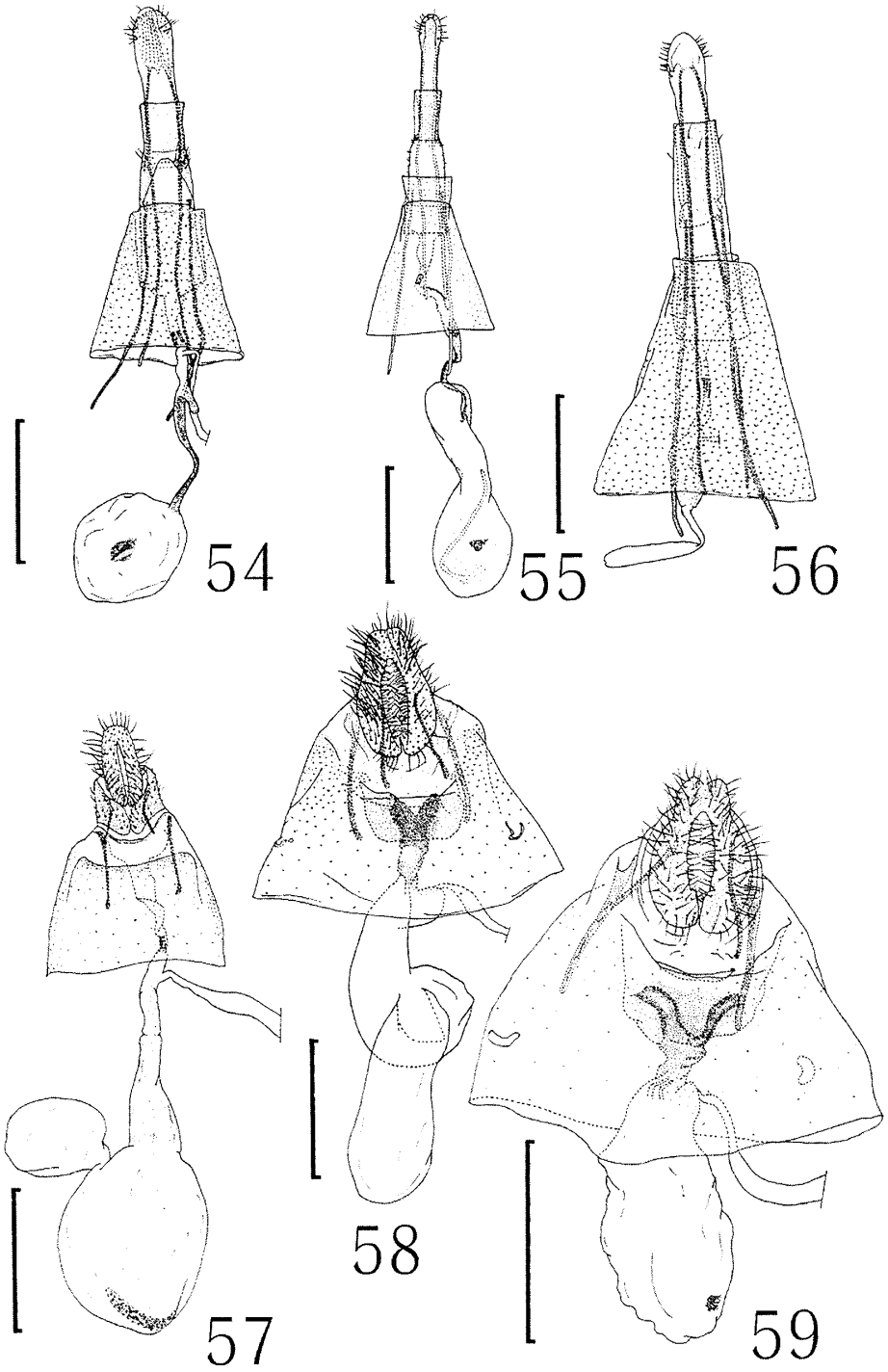

Figs 54–59. Female genitalia. 54. *Orthopygia nannodes* (Butler, 1879). 55. *Orthopygia placens* (Butler, 1879). 56. *Herculia pelasgalis* (Walker, 1859). 57. *Trebania flavifrontalis* (Leech, 1879). 58. *Sybrida approximans* (Leech, 1889). 59. *Datanoides fasciatus* Butler, 1878. Scales: 0.5 mm.

Remarks. This species seems to be common in Korea. It is easily separable from the other species by the following characters: different coloration of forewing and hindwing; ante- and postmedial lines yellow; cilia brightly pale yellow; corpus bursae gourd-shaped.

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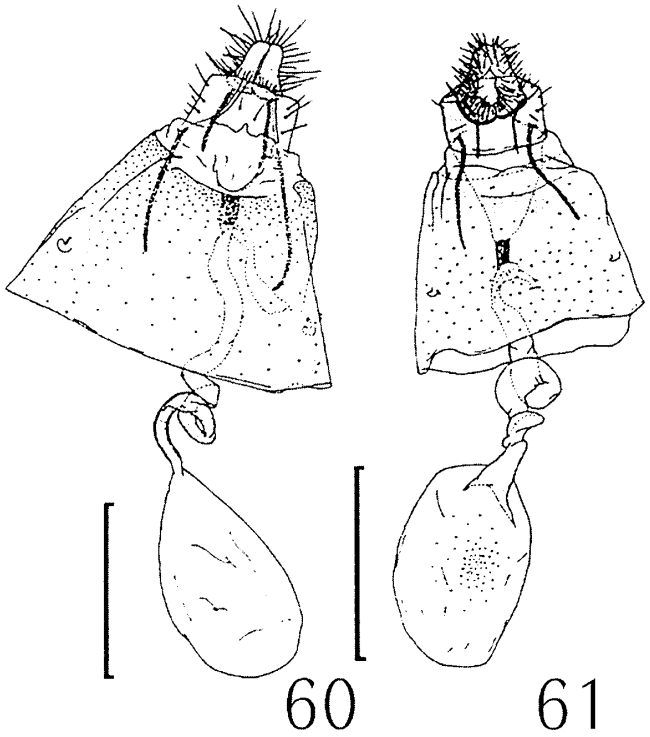

Figs 60–61. Female genitalia. 60. *Arippara indicator* Walker, 1864. 61. *Orybina regalis* (Leech, 1889). Scales: 0.5 mm.

Genus ***Herculia*** Walker, 1859

Herculia Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **18**: 546. TS: *Herculia bracteralis* Walker, 1859.
*Bejud*a Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **34**: 1273. TS: *Bejuda costigeralis* Walker, 1866.
Bleone Ragonot, 1890, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **10** (Bull.): xcii. TS: *Asopia fulvocilialis* Duponchel, 1832.
Buzala Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **27**: 129. TS: *Buzala fuscicosta* Walker, 1863.
Cisse Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **27**: 125. TS: *Cisse nigrivitta* Walker, 1863.
Dolichomia Ragonot, 1891, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **60**: 19 (key), 32. TS: *Asopia binodulalis* Zeller, 1872.
Lixa Walker, 1865, *List speciemens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **34**: 1254. TS: *Lixa productalis* Walker, 1866.
Pseudasopia Grote, 1873, *Bull. Baffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **1**: 172. TS: *Pseudasopia squamealis* Grote, 1873.
Trichauchenia Warren, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **9**: 173. TS: *Euclita dharmsalae* Butler, 1889.
Herculea Amsel, 1956 [index], missp.

Herculia pelasgalis (Walker, 1859) (Figs 15, 16, 36, 56)

Pyralis pelasgalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **17**: 269. TL: N. China.
Herculia pelasgalis: Matsumura, 1905: 203; Okamoto, 1924: 149; Shibuya, 1927: 17; Inoue, 1955: 151; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 34; Mutuura, 1957: 109; Yamanaka, 1968: 130; Zool. Soc. Kor. 1968: 50; Seok, 1970: 146; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 383, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 25; Park, 1983: 406, 889, pl. 28: 450; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 90; Bae, 2001: 174, fig. 165.
Hypsopygia japonica Warren, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7**: 499. TL: Japan.
Herculia japonica: Hampson, 1896, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1896: 519; Leech, 1901, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1901: 427; Matsumura, 1905: 203; For. Res. Kor., 1969: 93.
Herculia marthalis Strand, 1919 (not Walker, 1859).
Herculia ignifualis tangusti Strand, 1919. TL: Taiwan.

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Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 15, 16, 36, 56.

Materials. 40 males and 30 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HB, GW, GG, CB, GB, JB, JN, JJ), Japan, and China.

Host plant. *Quercus acutissima* C. (Fagaceae) in Korea (Park, 1983).

Flight period. July to August.

Remarks. This is a common species in Korea. The color of the wings varies from reddish brown to dark blackish brown, but it can be distinguished from the other species by the shape of wing, and parallel ante- and postmedial lines of the hindwing.

Herculia orthogramma Inoue, 1960

Herculia orthogramma Inoue, 1960, *Kontyû* **28**: 170, pl. 10, figs 1–3; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 384, **2**: 247, pl. 46: 30; Park, 1993: 154; Bae, 2001: 174, fig. 164. TL: Japan.

Distribution. Korea (PN, GW) and Japan.

Remarks. This species was recorded by Park (1993) based on the collection of North Korean materials preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum. In this study, no specimen of this species was found from to South Korea. According to Park (1993), this species is the largest (wingspan 40 mm) in the genus. According to Inoue (1982), it is variable in wing length. The female is larger than 30 mm, but the male is usually small. It appears in autumn in Japan.

Genus ***Trebania*** Ragonot, 1891

Trebania Ragonot, 1891, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **60**: 546. TS: *Propachys flavifrontalis* Leech, 1889.

Trebania flavifrontalis (Leech, 1889) (Figs 17, 37, 57)

Propachys flavifrontalis Leech, 1889, *Entomologist* **22**: 108. TL: Japan/China.
Trebania fravifrontalis: Matsumura, 1905: 203; Shibuya, 1927: 96; Inoue, 1955: 152; Mutuura, 1957: 109; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 35; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 384, **2**: 248, pl. 46: 33; Park, 1983: 409, 890; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992: 90; Bae, 2001: 195, fig. 180.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 17, 37, 57.

Materials. 3 males and 2 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HN, GW, GB), Japan, and China.

Flight period. July.

Remarks. This is a rare species in South Korea. Only five specimens were collected in July throughout the study. This species is easily separable from the other species by the following: adult rather large (wingspan 33–35 mm); head reddish orange yellow; ground color of wings dark grayish brown; ante- and postmedial lines absent; uncus long tongue-shaped; valva rather wide; cornutus absent; appendix bursae present.

Genus ***Sybrida*** Walker, 1865

Sybrida Walker, 1865, *List Speciemens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **32**: 465. TS: *Sybrida inordinata* Walker, 1865.
Sacada Walker, 1862, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) **6**: 136. TS: *Sacada decora* Walker, 1862.

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Sybrida approximans (Leech, 1889) (Figs 18, 38, 58)

Datanoides approximans Leech, 1889, *Proc. zool Soc. Lond.* **1889**: 636. TL: Japan.
Sybrida approximans: Shibuya, 1927: 96; Inoue, 1954: 153; Mutuura, 1957: 109; Inoue, 1959: 243, pl. 168: 36; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 140; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 384, **2**: 284, pl. 46: 34.
Sacada approximans: Leech, 1901: 429; Park, 1976: 17; Park, 1983: 405, 888, pl. 28: 449; Bae, 2001: 187, fig. 174.
Sacada (*Datanoides*) *approximans*: Matsumura, 1905: 203.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 18, 38, 58.

Materials. 34 males and 47 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HN, GW, GG, CB, GB, GN, JB, JN), Japan, China, Myanmar, and India.

Host plants. *Quercus acutissima* C., Q*uercus acuta* T., *Castanea crenata* S. *et* Z. (Fagaceae) in Korea. (Park, 1983).

Flight period. May to August.

Remarks. This species seems to be common in Korea. Male and female adults differ in the length of wings and the ground color. It is similar to *Datanoides fasciata*, but it can be distinguished by the slightly curved postmedial line, and dark reddish brown or grayish brown ground color.

Genus ***Datanoides*** Butler, 1878

Datanoides Butler, 1878, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **14**: 206. TS: *Datanoides fasciata* Butler, 1878.

Datanoides fasciatus Butler, 1878 (Figs 19, 39, 59)

Datanoides fasciatus Butler, 1878, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **14**: 207; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 384, **2**: 284, pls. 46: 36, 37. TL: Japan.
Sybrida fasciata: Inoue, 1955: 153; Mutuura, 1957: 110; Inoue, 1959: 244, pl. 169: 2; For. Res. Inst., 1969: 97; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 140.
Sacada fasciata: Park, 1983: 405, 888, pl. 28: 448; Park & Ju, 1990; Park, 1993: 154: 392; Bae, 2001: 188, fig. 175
Sacada (*Datanoides*) *fasciata*: Matsumura, 1905: 203.
Trebania fasciata: Zool. soc. Kor., 1968: 50.
Xestula miraculosa Snellen, 1885, *in* Romanoff, *Mém. Lépid.* **2**: 195. TL: Russia (Amur).

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 19, 39, 59.

Materials. 21 males and 29 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HB, HN, GW, GG, CN, GB, GN, JB, GN, JJ), Japan, China, Myanmar, and India.

Host plants. *Quercus acutissima* C., *Quercus serrata* T., *Quercus aliena* B., and *Lespedeza bicolor* Turcz. (Fagaceae) in Korea (Park, 1983).

Flight period. May to September.

Remarks. This species has been known as *Sacada fasciata*, but was removed to *Dananoides* by Inoue (1982). It seems to be a common and widely distributed species in Korea. It is similar to *Sybrida approximans*, but can be distinguished by the almost straight postmedial line and brownish olive ground color of the forewing.

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Genus ***Arippara*** Walker, 1863 (not "1864")

Arippara Walker, 1863 (not "1864"), *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) **7**: 74. TS: *Arippara indicator* Walker, 1864.
Paleca Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 354. TS: *Paleca rufescens* Butler, 1879.
Paredra Snellen, 1880 (not "1882"), *in* Veth, *Midden-Sumatra Lep.* **4** (8): 60. TS: *Paredra eogenalis* Snellen, 1880.

Arippara indicator Walker, 1863 (Figs 20, 40, 60)

Arippara indicator Walker, 1863, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) 7: 74; Inoue, 1982, **1**: 384, **2**: 248, pl. 46: 40; Park, 1983: 412, 891, pl. 28: 459; Yamanaka & Yoshiyasu, 1992, *Lepid. Taiwan*, **1** (2): 90. TL: Malaysia (Sarawak).
Bostra indicator: Inoue, 1955: 153; Mutuura, 1957: 110; Inoue, 1959: 244, pl. 169: 3; Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968: 50; For. Res. Inst., 1969: 98; Kor. Soc. Pl. Prot., 1972: 140.
Bostra marginata Walker, 1865, *List Speciemens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **33**: 270.
Bostra (*Poaphila*) *marginata*: Matsumura, 1905: 203.
Palea rufescens Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **4**: 354. TL: Japan.
Paredra eogenalis Snellen, 1880 (not "1882"), in Veth, *Midden-Sumatra Lep.* **4** (1): 60. TL: Indonesia (Sumatra).
Pyralis assamica Moore, 1888, *in* Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 205. TL: India (Assam).
Bostra bipyra Strand, 1920, *Arch. Nat.* **84** (A) (12): 190.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 20, 40, 60.

Materials. 3 males and 4 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, JN, JJ), Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and India.

Host plants. *Cinnamomum camphora* Sieb. (Lauraceae) and *Rhus* sp. (Anacardiaceae) in Korea (Park, 1983).

Flight period. July.

Remarks. This species is similar to the female of *S. approximans* superficially, but it can be distinguished by the rounded termen, almost straight antemedial line, and the wide gap between ante- and postmedial lines at dorsum.

Genus ***Orybina*** Snellen, 1895

Orybina Snellen, 1895, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **38**: 107. TS: *Oryba flaviplaga* Walker, 1863.
Oryba Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **32**: 518. TS: *Oryba flaviplaga* Walker, 1863.
Hirayamaia Marumo, 1917, *in* Nagano, *Colln Essays for Mr Yasushi Nawa*: 36. TS: *Oryba regalis* Leech 1889.

Orybina regalis (Leech, 1889) (Figs 21, 41, 61)

Oryba regalis Leech, 1889, *Entomologist* **22**: 71. TL: Korea.
Hirayamaia regalis: Inoue, 1955: 153; Mutuura, 1957: 110; Inoue, 1959: 244, pl. 169: 5; Hyun & Woo, 1969: 168.
Orybina regalis: Inoue, 1982, **1**: 385, **2**: 248, pl. 46: 42; Park, 1983: 409, 890, pl. 28: 454; Kim, *et al.* 1991: 175; Bae, 2001: 182, fig. 171.

Adult, male genitalia, and female genitalia in Figs 21, 41, 61.

Materials. 87 males and 43 females examined in this study.

Distribution. Korea (HN, GW, GG, CB, CN, GB, JN, JJ), Japan, and China.

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Flight period. June to September.

Remarks. This species was described by Leech (1889) from the type locality, Wonsan, N. Korea. This is a common species in Korea. It is easily distinguished from other species by the large yellow spot on the forewing.

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摘　　要

韓国産シマメイガ族の再検討 (李　峰雨・裵　良燮)

韓国産のシマメイガ族 (Pyralini) を再検討した. 韓国では, これまでに17種の本族のメイガが記録されているが, 今回新たに *Hypsopygia iwamotoi* Kirpichnikova & Yamanaka, *H. kawabei* Yamanaka ウスモンマルバシマメイガ, *Bostra nanalis* (Wileman) ヒメアカシマメイガの3種が追加された. これら3種については, 雌雄交尾器を含め再記載した. また, ハンバリー隊の標本に基づいて北朝鮮から記録された *Herculia orthogramma* Inoue オオバシマメイガは, 韓国からは依然未発見となっている. 本報では, 本種を除く20種について成虫の全形図ならびに雌雄交尾器図を提出し, 国内分布もまとめた.

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